

The Wilmington Post.

LUME X.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, JANUARY 19, 1879.

Single Copies 5 Cents

NUMBER 5

WILMINGTON POST ADVERTISING RATES.

Five cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

Special rates can be had for a longer time than one week.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is \$1.00 per year; six months 75 cents.

Advertisements on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

THE NOMINATION OF JUDGE BUXTON.

The Republican members of the legislature did a fitting thing when they nominated Judge Ralph P. Buxton as their choice for United States Senator. No man in the state is more nearly a true exponent of its Republican sentiment, or more fairly represents it than Ralph P. Buxton. He has always honored every place which he has filled, and the time is not far distant when North Carolina will demand his services for still higher honors.

Senator Merrimon's Withdrawal.

The Senator's letter of withdrawal addressed to the Democratic caucus was as follows:

RALEIGH, Jan. 1st 1879.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS: My friends have ascertained that whatever may be the popular desire for my reelection to the Senate of the United States, causes and influences have been brought to bear that will prevent my reelection.

I have no desire to disturb the quiet of the Democratic party by further contest over the Senatorship, and hence, beg my friends not to mention my name further now in that connection.

I beg to express my most grateful thanks to friends in and out of the legislature who have so generously and earnestly manifested interest in my behalf. I can never cease to remember them with feelings of pleasure and deepest gratitude, and I venture to trust that they will not have occasion to regret the confidence that they have reposed in me. A. S. MERRIMON.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

RALEIGH N. C., Jan. 10, 1879.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Everett, a resolution looking to a plan for the adjustment of the state debt. Calendar.

Mr. Dortch, introduced eight more bills. Calendar.

Mr. Alexander, a bill to elect the Supreme and Superior court judges by the legislature.

HOUSE.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Turner: In relation to election frauds, and proposing to have in future one box and one ballot with all names and all offices in same paper. Calendar.

By Mr. Brown, of Mecklenburg: In regard to public debt. Calendar.

Mr. Richardson, of Columbus, asked a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 1 in relation to privilege tax on merchants. The bill amends section 12, chapter 156, laws of 1876-77 by striking out the words "50 and." Mr. Jones, of Caldwell moved that it be referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Richardson opposed this, and advocated its speedy passage. A very animated and lengthy discussion ensued, in which many members participated.

Mr. Carter, of Buncombe, offered an amendment that the special tax shall not apply to merchants doing business upon a capital of less than \$1,000. Being put to a vote it was lost. Mr. Richardson then called the previous question. The ayes nays were then demanded upon the bill, by Mr. Ellison, and it passed its second reading by the following vote: Ayes 98, nays 11.

The bill then passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

SENATE.

January 11, 1879.

Mr. Harris, of Franklin, introduced a resolution that the Finance Committee be instructed to report to the Senate a bill providing a tax on spirituous liquors which shall enforce the idea of the Moffitt Bell Punch tax, which tax shall be for the public schools.

BILLS.

By Mr. Bryan, of Pender, to regulate the pay of certain officers of the General Assembly. The principal and assistant clerks to receive \$5 per day and mileage at 10 cents per mile; enrolling and engrossing clerk \$4 and mileage,

doorkeeper and assistant doorkeepers \$4 and mileage.

By the Senator from Perquimans, a bill to modify the landlord and tenant act. This bill recites that no landlord shall have a lien on crop for provisions furnished except by a written mortgage, and that the tenant shall have full privilege of using one-tenth of the crop raised before housing time without constituting a misdemeanor.

By Mr. Bryan, of Pender, a bill for the relief of W. P. Oldham and others.

By Mr. Bryan, of Pender, a bill to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors within two miles of Wesleyan chapel.

By Mr. Bryan, of Pender, a bill to amend chapter 176 of the acts of the General Assembly of 1873-74.

An act repealing the January term of the Superior court in New Hanover county. The rules were suspended, and the bill passed its several readings, and was ordered to be engrossed for ratification.

HOUSE.

January 11, 1879.

Mr. Scott, presented a petition from New Hanover, asking for repeal of prohibition law in Harnett township.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Blocker, in regard to the appointment of a committee of three, to inquire into certain facts alleged as to Mr. Brown member from Yadkin. Calendar.

By Mr. Turner, in regard to empowering the committee of three, who, in connection with the Attorney General, are investigating the Swenson matter to look into any case of fraud, and allowing a sum not above \$100 for expenses. Calendar.

Also, by the same member, in regard to the creation of a sinking fund. Calendar.

Twenty bills were then introduced. House Standing Committees.

The Speaker announced the following House Committees:

Judiciary: Messrs. Cooke, Carter of Buncombe, Lockhart, Covington, Vaughan, Foard, Norment, Etheridge, Bernard, Clarke, Atkinson, Dunn.

Finance: Richardson, of Columbus, Brown, of Mecklenburg, Lewis, Caldwell, Amis, Blalock, Chadwick, Gatling, Carter of Yancey, Goldston, Angier, Deans, Reynolds, Carter, of Warren, Lowrie, Ewing.

Penal Institutions.—English, Mebane, Harrell, Reid, of McDowell, Wheeler, Laethwood, Ritchie, Carroll, Roberson, Bonner, Turner, Dixon, Hobbs, Henderson and Brown of Yadkin.

On Agriculture, Mechanics and Mining.—Aldrey, Colwell, Davis, of Catawba, Lewis, Grant, Atkinson, Burroughs, Woodhouse, Smith, Ritchey, Huffstetler, Reid, of Macon, Blalock, Scott, White and Newell.

On private bills.—Davis, of Catawba, McCorkle, Leatherwood, Foard, Huffstetler, Wheeler, Carroll, Leach, Buchanan, Lamb, Forbes, Davis, of Madison, Venable, Dimsdale, Bingham, Scott, Horton and Blocker.

Privileges and Elections.—Cobb, Covington, Richardson, of Wake, Bizzell, Moore, Clarke, and Osborn.

On Propositions and Grievances.—Lockhart, Armstrong, Bizzell, Burroughs, Angier, Bost, Buchanan, Young, Reid of Macon, Click, Foster, Grant, Hewitt, Powers, Bruce, Foy, Turner, Waddell and Battle.

On Corporations.—Jones, Holt, Orchard, Lindsay, Smith, Grant, Melson, Hines, Lamb, Ferrell, Bird, Cale, Carter, of Warren.

On Internal Improvements.—Carter of Buncombe, Bryson, Goldston, Coffield, Davis, of Haywood, Brown, of Mecklenburg, Rawley, Richardson, of Columbus, Chadwick, Meares, Lutterloh, Miller, Bateman and Wynne.

The Calendar was taken up. Mr. Vaughan moved to suspend the rules to take up a resolution in regard to the conduct of Mr. Brown, of Yadkin, and it was granted.

Mr. Blocker spoke in favor of the resolution, saying that the dignity of the House should be maintained.

Mr. Norment asked that action be delayed. Adopted.

Mr. Foard introduced a resolution repealing the one in force as to the committee to investigate the Swenson-Littlefield frauds, stating that the powers of the committee were not large enough. The resolution in lieu of the other proposes that a joint committee of eight be appointed, instead of the present one.

Mr. Turner and Mr. Norment opposed and the amendment was lost.

Mr. Vaughan under a suspension of the rules, moved to take up House Bill No. 2 from the Calendar, and put it upon its passage. The bill reduces the cost of printing one-half.

Mr. Atkinson moved to amend by saying one-half the present rates.

Mr. Vaughan stated the price agreed on had been 80 cents, but the printer had charged only 75 cents.

Mr. Vaughan, then called the pre-

vious question and Mr. Atkinson's amendment was lost.

The following was announced as the Committee on Rules: Messrs. Jones, Vaughan, Bryson and Harrison.

The House adjourned, on motion of Mr. Vaughan, until 10 a. m. Monday, January 13, 1879.

SENATE.

January 13, 1879.

BILLS.

By Mr. Graham, of Lincoln, a bill to be entitled an act regulating salaries and fees. The bill provides that the salary of the Governor shall be \$3000, with a private Secretary at \$500 and fees. Treasurer \$2,750, with a clerk at \$1,250, who shall be ex-officio Treasurer of the board of charitable and penal institutions. Secretary of the state \$1000 and fees not to exceed \$1000, all fees in excess of \$1000 to be paid into the Treasury. Auditor \$1,500. Attorney General, \$500 and fees at Attorney General, and \$2000 as Reporter to Supreme court. Superintendent Public Instruction, \$1500. Judges of Superior court, \$2600. Librarian \$500. Keeper of Capitol, \$500. Board of county commissioners in each county on the 1st Monday in March, 1879, and every year thereafter, to fix compensation of clerks, etc.

HOUSE.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Norment, to relieve ex-Gov. W. W. Holden of his disabilities. Judiciary.

By Mr. Clarke, concerning reduction of the Judiciary committee to report the legislation necessary for protection of sheep husbandry. Calendar.

BILLS.

By Mr. Norment. To regulate interest. Judiciary.

The rules were, on motion of Mr. Turner, suspended, and the resolution for the appointment of the investigation committee was taken up. The resolution passed its final reading.

SENATE.

January 14, 1879.

BILLS.

Mr. Pym asked to suspend the rules and take up House resolution No. 22, to raise a joint committee to inquire into the management of the W. N. C. R. E., three on the part of the House and two on the part of the Senate, to be appointed forthwith, and proceed immediately to the said road and investigate in all its departments, books, records, &c., and make a full and complete report; said committee to have power to send for persons and papers. After amending, the committee was granted the same power in regard to the Western Insane Asylum at Morganton. Read three times and engrossed for the concurrence of the House.

Senate bill No. 57, asking for the relief of W. P. Oldham and others, passed by the present by consent.

Senate bill No. 5, repealing part of landlord and tenant act, reported favorably by the Judiciary committee. Tabled.

HOUSE.

By Mr. Battle, to provide for increasing the time of keeping open public schools.

BILLS.

By Mr. York, a bill to amend the charter of the Northwestern N. C. Railroad so as to build a branch via Wilkesboro, Wilkes county, to Patterson, Caldwell county. To the committee on Railroads, Post Roads, &c.

TAXING LAWYERS.

Mr. Cooke obtained leave to take up the resolution instructing the Finance Committee to report a privilege tax on practicing attorneys. He advocated its passage as a matter of justice; the merchant, the farmer and others were taxed, and he saw no reason why lawyers should not be taxed likewise; he hoped the resolution would pass.

BELL PUNCH.

Mr. Colwell asked a suspension of the rules, in order that he might call up the bill in relation to the Moffitt bell punch.

After some remarks it was referred to the committee on Finance, with instructions to investigate its workings in Virginia and other States, and report as early as practicable to the House.

SENATE.

January 15, 1879.

Mr. Leach moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution passed yesterday, appointing a joint select committee to investigate the affairs of the W. N. C. R. E. and Western Insane Asylum. The Senate reconsidered, and Mr. Leach offered an amendment reducing the number of the committee and authorizing the Governor to appoint a civil engineer to accompany the committee. The resolution as amended passed its several readings.

Upon motion of Mr. Everett, the rules were suspended and the Senate resolution instructing the committee on State Debt to make a report was considered.

Upon motion of Mr. Dortch, the reso-

lution was laid on the table by a vote of 23 to 15.

HOUSE.

By Mr. Norment, from citizens of Robeson, asking allowances to a blind soldier. Propositions and Grievances.

BILLS.

By Mr. Richardson, of Wake, in relation to the case of the State of North Carolina vs. Swenson and Littlefield. Judiciary.

By Mr. Reynolds, to establish Normal schools for each race in each Congressional District in the State. Calendar.

A bill to abolish the office of State Geologist has passed.

CITY ITEMS.

STREET CARS.—The street cars will be run regular to the cemetery every afternoon.

City lots are in much better demand. The number of sales are very much increasing. The prices are better, and those who have city lots for sale are feeling in good spirits. W. P. Canaday has a very large number of lots for sale and will sell on splendid terms.

We are glad to see that the city Railroad is being much better patronized now, than it was a short time ago.

A NEW PAPER.—The Rev. D. J. Saunders of this city has issued the first number of the "Afro-American Presbyterian," a sheet about the size of the Post. The typography is excellent, and the columns are filled with well selected and original matter. We wish it success in the great field which is ripe for the harvest and laborers few.

FIRE DISTRICTS.—First District—All that part of the city north of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

Second District—All that section east of Fifth and north of Market street to the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

Third District—That portion of the west of Fifth and north of market st., to the Railroad.

Fourth District—All east of Fifth and south of Market st.

Fifth District—All Territory west of Fifth and south of Market street to the corporate limits.

Sixth District—Eagle Island.

We asked a question of Sheriff Edward W. Taylor, of Brunswick county, in our last issue, which he has not as yet answered. We again make the inquiry of Mr. Taylor, why it was you gave a certificate of election to Mr. Meares as a member of the legislature when he knew that Mr. Brooks was elected? Why is it, Mr. Taylor, you are now contesting the election of Mr. Chunn. We understand Mr. Meares received no more votes than Mr. Chunn, your competitor, yet you gave Mr. Meares a certificate. You may have done right, if so the public should know it. The good people of Brunswick know that they elected Mr. Brooks to the legislature and you gave the certificate to another man. What your reasons for so doing were, they desire to be informed.

LOCAL NEWS.

Shad have arrived.

The Cape Fear has risen 55 feet at Fayetteville.

Hon Geo. Davis's lecture in behalf of Lieut. Benner netted \$280.

The Rev. Dr. Hiden, formerly of this city, was accidentally shot near Greenville S. C. while out hunting, but not dangerously.

The whole number of pupils in the county of New Hanover is 4,565, and total amount of the school money is \$9,170. Being about \$2 per scholar.

The barque Success has sunk near Kitty Hawk, and is probably a total loss. She had on board 3,197 barrels of rosin, and was bound from this port to Hamburg.

The Rev. C. F. Dickson formerly the pastor of the first Presbyterian church of this city died at Tuscaloosa, Ala., on the 8th of pneumonia. He was Professor in a Theological Seminary at the time of his death, and was an author some note.

The following officers have been elected as officers of the Oakdale cemetery for the present year:

President—Donald McRae.

Directors—James H. Chadbourn, Edward Kidder, Wm. J. Yopp, Geo. R. French, Dr. A. J. DeRosset and Norwood Giles.

A SAD DEATH.—Capt. James W. Lippitt, formerly of this city of which he was a native, more lately a resident of Savannah, died at the Pulaski House last week, aged 44. He served as Captain in the Confederate army and was in several important engagements. As a business man of long standing in this city had a most excellent reputation, and he had the almost universal good will of everybody, who knew him.

The cures effected by Dr. Harter's Fever and Ague Specific have the merit of prominence. It cures cases pronounced incurable, and prevents a return of the disease. 2t

LATEST NEWS.

Sixty men were imprisoned alive in the Dinas coal mine in England, and it is impossible to relieve them.

The Teller committee is unearthing an immense amount of nastiness and baseness among the cut-throats of Louisiana.

Mrs. Kate Cobb's case, on trial at Norwich, Conn., for poisoning her husband, has gone to the jury, and they found her guilty of murder in the second degree.

The Democratic members of Congress of both Houses are to hold a caucus to consider whether they will refuse to pass the appropriation bills in order to compel an extra session.

The U. S. War Steamer, Richmond, has sailed for Europe, and will take on board General Grant and family probably at Marseilles, and thence proceed to India via the Suez canal, the Persian Gulf and the Indian ocean.

Whitelaw Reid of the Tribune has dined Mayor Cooper, John Kelley, Augustus Schell and ex-Mayor Ely, all together at the Lotos Club, and these political animals, who have recently locked horns, seem to have had an amicable time.

The Senate committee on commerce having inquired of the Secretary of the Treasury for what reasons Collector Arthur and Naval Officer Cornell were removed, the Secretary replied to the Senate. A debate, said to be very violent, sprang up in the executive session in the Senate on the subject, Mr. Conkling chiefly participating, and finally the whole matter was referred to the committee on commerce who will probably give a hearing to Gen. Arthur and Col. Cornell.

Senatorial elections going on in several states, are many of them closely contested. In Illinois the two principal candidates are General Logan and Oglesby. Logan has before this probably been nominated, and nothing but a bolt can defeat him. In Connecticut O. H. Platt has been nominated by the Republicans. Gen. Hawley has once missed the nomination. In New York all the probabilities are in favor of Conkling, as they are for Vance in this state. The contest seems rather close in Louisiana. In Nevada, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania there is almost no contest. The contest in Wisconsin is sharp.

Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic promotes a healthy appetite, gives color strength and tone to the blood, assists digestion, and builds up a healthy organization. 2t

WIVES AND COWS.—In the land of the Kaffirs the cow is the unit of value, and eight cows will purchase a man a wife. An Englishman who had invested, writes: "My wife cost me sixteen cows. I paid eight to get her and eight to get rid of her."

MARRIED.—In this city at the residence of W. H. Holloway, on Tuesday evening, by Rev. C. M. Paine. Mr. W. H. Paine to Mrs. Mary J. Allen.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CUSTOM HOUSE, WILMINGTON, N. C., COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 18, 1879.

NOTICE OF SEIZURE.

To whom it may concern: NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 3075 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, that the following goods were seized at Wilmington, N. C., on the 20th day of September, 1878, as landed from the Brig Prince Lee Boo, in violation of Sec 2809, R. S.

2 pieces Flannel.
1 piece Cassimere.
2 pieces Coat Cloth.
and that on Bark Resolute on the 20th day of November 1878, at the port of Wilmington seizure was made of sundry articles of men's clothing, namely:

9 Coats.
3 pairs Flannel Drawers.
15 Flannel Undershirts.
18 Flannel Overshirts.
5 pairs Mittens.

Any person claiming any of the above articles, is hereby notified to appear and file with the Collector of Customs for the District of Wilmington, his claim to the whole or any portion thereof, within twenty days from date of this publication.

W. P. CANADAY, Collector of Customs.

Jan 19-3t

NOTICE.

Application will be to the Legislature to charter the State Grand Lodge No. 10, I. O. of G. S. & D. S. A. B. LIND, R. W. G. C.

FOR SALE.

135 Acres of Land in Bladen County, one and a half miles from the Cape Fear River, Prospect Hill landing.

25 Acres of open Land, produces Corn, Cotton, and is in splendid condition.

Dwelling and out Houses in good condition.

3,000

Cords of Pine wood can be cut on this tract of Land.

Parties wishing to purchase will please apply to

A. McDONALD, At Prospect Hill, Bladen County N. C.

1t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. XMAS 1878 XMAS

Let the Good Citizens of Wilmington pause and think.

THE POPULAR GROCERY HOUSE

GF

BOATWRIGHT & M'KOY.

57 AND 8 NORTH FRONT ST.

HAVE ON HAND OVER

2 Tons Candy 2

EVERY GRADE

1 One Ton Nuts 1

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Crown, Dehosa, London, Layers, Loose, Muscatel and Seedless Raisins in any quantity.

New Citron, New Turkish Prunes, New Crop Currents.

Gordon & Dilworth's Shaker and Ginger Preserves, Marmalades, Fruits, J &c., &c., &c.

English, German and American Cheese.

Pure Old Brandies, Wines and Cordials, Scotch and American Whiskeys, for Egg Nog.

English and American Crackers of every kind.

Apples, Oranges and Lemons in sufficient quantity to furnish every one.

Our Three Dollar Brand "B" Select Whiskey has improved by age.

Our Four Dollar Brand Summerdean Whiskey has no equal in the city.

Our Old Rye and Baker Whiskeys are equal to any in America.

Our Goods have been selected with great care especially for the

HOLIDAYS.

Remember the best.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT

you can give the poor is a choice lot of

Family Supplies.

Call on us and we promise to give the

BEST AND FRESHEST GOODS.

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

BOATWRIGHT & M'KOY.

5, 7 AND 8 NORTH FRONT STREET.

December 22 | 1t

The withdrawal of Judge Merrimon as a candidate for United States Senator before the Democratic caucus of the legislature, while it has taken most people by surprise, does not change the result. Vance would have been nominated and elected all the same. The strange thing is that Judge Merrimon became convinced of the situation and retired instead of waiting to be beaten. It is not the usual conduct of a candidate who has made as determined a contest as he has. He will probably be accounted hereafter as having terminated a career by failing to appreciate his opportunities. When he was elected six years ago in open revolt of party discipline, by 65 Republican and 17 Democratic votes, there was but one door open to him—to become the leader of a new combination. This he failed to comprehend and he has now only the opportunity to reflect upon the results of his own bad judgment or his timidity. His fate is a sufficient warning to any public man who attempts to ignore the inevitable logic of one bold act, in his after conduct.

GOV. VANCE'S MESSAGE.

The Governor's statement of the condition of affairs in the commonwealth is on the whole very sensible, and as little objectionable as Republicans had any right to expect. He alludes to a great variety of subjects, but those which will mostly arrest the public attention are: Education, agriculture, our public works, the several humane institutions, and the public debt. We do not mean to ignore other points in the message which will engage public attention, but merely mention the above as the more important.

As a state paper it is not characterized by as much boldness of suggestion as we might wish, and as is necessary to get the state into the line of progress and prosperity, without which its future is only moderate and mediocre. It is not a particularly cheerful document in its tone, but it really has the merit of not dragging up many agitating questions, and also of giving the go-by to many hackneyed and obsolete subjects which are the staple of newspaper talk. We would have been better pleased if the Governor's utterances had been more hopeful and inspiring, and if he had flung out some words which would have waked up slumbering energies and roused new aspirations. There is a future to our old state if its opportunities are utilized, but there is little future in clinging to the old stratified ways and slowly jogging along in Rip Van Winkle sleepiness.

THE PROPOSED ARMY BILL.

The bill for re-modeling and reducing the Army, reported by Senator Burnside, is meeting with opposition so serious as to render its passage improbable at this session. To those who, as we do, look with disapproval at any movement to diminish the volume and capacity of our Army, this will not be regretted. But there is a class in the country, possibly a majority of the whole people, who are distrustful of a large Army, in time of peace, as being dangerous to the liberties of the people. Induced by this distrust Congress always has diminished in time of peace our two national arms of defense to a small basis. We have always believed this policy dangerous. The field is too broad for us to discuss, and we can only throw out some suggestions in a brief way as to what we have always considered a mistaken policy.

Many people do not consider that in the management of a nation of 40,000,000 of people covering a vast sea-coast and frontier, we cannot proceed on the same policy as when the nation was only 3,000,000 with a comparatively circumscribed territory. When a nation grows great as ours has, it must adopt itself in some measure to the customs and habits of other nations in the great family of nations with which we are forced to be associated. It is unnecessary to say that our Army and Navy are ridiculously small and inefficient as compared with even the smaller powers of Europe. Those of us who remember the early days of the late war, especially the great disaster of the first Bull Run, to which encounter were sent by the government brave men, indeed, but men whose military experience had been derived mainly from voluntary organizations of peace, can appreciate what our condition would have been, had we been dealing with the disciplined troops of Germany or France.

The most objectionable part of the bill however, is the provision which dismantles our great arsenals and manufacturing of the munitions of war. Saying nothing about the great sacrifice to the nation in putting up at auction such great works as those of Springfield and Rock Island, there is nothing of good judgment in the measure. It will be a strange spectacle indeed when we see the nation disarm itself, and put itself at the mercy of small traffickers in arms and munitions of war. There is no feature of this provision which can commend itself to judgment and discretion.

It would be just as sensible to sell

out our Navy yards, and our war vessels themselves, as to sell out our arsenals.

We hope Congress will kill this bill, or any bill which is the same direction. In peace let us keep ourselves prepared for war, for we cannot expect to command the respect of other nations unless we are able to make our power felt.

A writer for the press, giving some of the incidents of the "good old days" when the south ruled the north so despotically at Washington, mentions that John Quincy Adams' representing the Quincy district of Massachusetts 34 years ago, had a personal difficulty with a Mr. Sangster, a southerner. He was called from his seat in the House by a page, who said that Mr. Sangster desired to speak with him. He went out, and was met by a man who accosted him angrily with the words, "You are wrong—you are wrong, and I intend to kick you." Then the angry fellow passed his hand before Adams' face, and drew back to strike, but the latter seized his wrists and held them in a vise-like grasp until by-standers interfered. Sangster—for it was he—was arrested, and locked up, but wrote a letter to the member from Massachusetts, ascribing his behavior to sudden and uncontrollable passion. Sangster was tried the following March, when Adams, after describing the attempted assault, said his resentment had ceased as soon as an apology was made, and that he regretted the prosecution of the case. The court sentenced Sangster to 30 days imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$100. The old man eloquent felt confident that the man had been instigated by some jackal of Congress, as he expressed it, or that such conduct would recommend him to the patronage of John Tyler, from whom he was seeking an office. He was then 77, though still very vigorous in body not less than in mind, and at that, as at all periods of his life, refused to be frightened—a fact of which southerners were fully aware.

The Congressional Library.

The annual report of Mr. A. R. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress, which was submitted to the Senate today by the Chairman of the Library Committee, shows that the additions to the law department number 3,881 volumes, and to the miscellaneous library 17,656 volumes, besides 11,689 pamphlets and 2,344 maps and charts. At the date of the last report January 1, 1878, the whole library numbered 331,118 volumes and about 110,000 pamphlets. The aggregate increase during the year has been 21,237 volumes, which swells the aggregate contents of the Library to 352,355 volumes of books, besides about 120,000 pamphlets.

The copyright fees received and paid into the Treasury for the past year amount to \$13,184.50. For the preceding year the aggregate fees were \$13,076 showing an increase of \$85.50. The several funds under charge of the Joint Committee on the Library show an unexpended balance on January 1, 1879, of \$26,380.33.

In closing this report the Librarian renews his recommendation for the erection of a building which will meet the requirement of the Library.

Matrimonial Engagements.

The conduct of engaged couples, while in company, generally depends upon the good sense, or lack of sense, of the lady. It seems to be a matter of course with some girls, that the fact of being engaged is sufficient to justify the utmost freedom of intercourse, and to remove whatever restraint existed to public and personal familiarity. This is a violation of good taste and good sense, if not of good morals. Whatever is personal, or only interesting to ourselves, should be at least kept in the background, and certainly not intruded upon to public view. This is a simple canon of good taste and good manners. Even when lovers are alone together, the girl possessing true dignity of character will maintain a certain reserve, and instead of cultivating this isolated companionship, this exclusion from family and social life, encourage exactly the opposite, and thus test the disposition of her future husband, and his willingness to participate in simple domestic sorrows or anxieties. There is an inherent respect, in the minds of most men, for a thoroughly self-respecting girl, whose reserve is seen to be the result of integrity of character and purity of mind rather than any intention of separating herself from her friends, or assuming airs of superiority. Girls must judge for themselves in this matter, and be their own protectors; for men, even the best, will usually take from women, not only all that is offered them, but all they can obtain by experimenting upon their weakness or strength. In man, the weak woman finds her natural enemy.

POLYGAMY AND PORTRIDGE.—When we made an excursion in Southern Utah not long ago we were hospitably entertained by the Mormon bishop at Richfield. He was a Scotchman, and had been brought up a rigid Presbyterian. "Ah, well," said he, "they think ill of me at home for changing my religion, but there was my brother Aleck who took it most to heart. He was on his way last year to California, and turned off the road a bit to see me, and to try to bring me back into the fold. When he got here he spent the whole evening in lecturing me, and then went to bed. In the morning I gave him the best breakfast the country would afford—coffee and rolls, trout, beef, and venison steak, such like. Poor Aleck! he looked all over the table, and then turned upon me his sorrowful face, blurring out, 'Oh, Jamie, mon! Jamie, mon! did I ever think it would come to this? I could have forgiven ye a yer polegamy, but hae ye gien up yer porridge?'—EDITOR'S DRAWER, in Harper's Magazine for February.

The controversy about "Eternal Hope" still rages among the English clergy,

Inhumanity in Georgia.

Col. R. A. Alston, Chairman of the committee on prisons, in the Georgia legislature has recently made a report upon the condition and the treatment of the convicts. Col. Alston was a Confederate soldier, and has been a life-long Democrat. He says that in making the investigations incumbent upon him as chairman of that committee he has ascertained facts which are a disgrace to every Georgian and a reproach to American citizenship. He states that 1,100 of the convicts are leased to certain parties, among whom are Ex-Governor Joe. Brown, Senator John B. Gordon, John U. Murphy, and Ben G. Lockett, and other Democratic leaders, under a contract to pay the state for their service \$25,000 annually. He makes an exception to the Senator Gordon and Ex-Governor Brown in the matter, but states that the treatment of most of the convicts is in the highest degree atrocious.

We make extracts from a letter to the New York Times on the subject, whose correspondent seems to speak by authority. He says:

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

But regarded from another standpoint the present Democratic prison system of Georgia is still more iniquitous. The rate of mortality which prevails among the convicts in many of the "camps" is so great that even Col. Alston and his fellow-committeemen have been obliged to admit that "the system which permits of such a startling death-rate is a reproach to our humanity." In the camp of W. D. Grant, a contractor in Jefferson county, 10 percent of the convicts have died within the last year; and again, in Grant's camp, in Richmond county, the mortality has been 40 percent in four months, or 10 percent a month. In the camp controlled by Mr. A. S. Barnwell, another well-known Democrat, the average mortality for three years has been 16 percent a year. Excepting the Dade coal mines, in which the mortality amounts to but 4 percent a year, the average death-rate in all the camps is 10 percent a year. Just how startling these figures are will be the better appreciated when it is stated that official reports from the principal prisons in the United States show in them an average mortality of only one percent a year. Indeed, it is matter of record that, considering the number of convicts, more persons have died in one year in the camps of Barnwell and Grant, in Georgia, than in the Maryland Penitentiary in 15 years. Even in Texas, where the lease system also prevails and the majority of the convicts are negroes, the death-rate is less than 3 percent a year. There being no fines imposed for the loss of convicts, by death, the Georgia contractors evidently do not feel themselves bound to take any precautions to preserve the lives of the unfortunate prisoners committed to their care. In fact, according to testimony which cannot be disputed, the prisoners are in many instances kept without even the nourishment which would suffice to sustain life in beasts of burden. They are made to work in swamps and wildernesses in which malaria abounds and where it is impossible for medical aid to reach the sick. In such districts they die by scores, and in one or two instances have been literally left to rot where they died uncared for by the heartless men who are their legal masters.

HORRID BUSINESS.

We again state: And, again, I must repeat that these crimes in the name of law are not caused by any lack of stringency in the statutes under which the convict system exists. They are due entirely to the fact that the Democratic contractors who lease the convicts have no regard for any law which interferes with their avarice. For instance, section 3 of the lease act says that "there shall be such regulations, restrictions, and arrangements made by the Governor, to be enforced by law, as will associate only persons convicted of crimes of moral turpitude, which shall regard the condition of the sexes and age of convicts and their ability to labor." This portion of the statute is utterly disregarded. In many of the convict camps men and women are chained together and promiscuously occupy the same huts and sleeping-bunks. As a result it can be stated upon the authority of Col. Alston, and other Democrats now in Washington, that there are at present in the Georgia Penitentiary 25 bastard children, whose ages range from 3 months to 5 years, and that for many of the female convicts are about to become mothers.

MORE VIOLATIONS OF LAW.

The law prescribes in another section that lessees shall not use as guards any of the convicts or place them in positions of trust and control over other convicts. This section is also disregarded, and in all the camps are to be found a number of so-called "trustees," who are selected from among the convicts and placed as guards over their fellow-criminals. Still another section of the law provides that the principal lessees shall not be allowed to sublet convicts to minor contractors. This provision is likewise ignored, and in many cases criminals who have well-to-do relatives have been leased to them, and are now living at home in idleness.

KATE SOUTHAIRD.

To illustrate: It will be remembered that Kate Southard, a well connected wife of a North Georgia, in a fit of jealous rage killed a young lady with whom she found her husband dancing. She was sentenced to be hanged, but the Governor, influenced by mistaken public sentiment, commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life. Shortly afterward the woman was leased to a contractor named T. J. Smith, of Washington County; her husband was hired to guard her, and now they are living together, quite as happily as they did before the murder was committed. I am assured that various instances of a similar character could be cited.

WHAT GEORGIANS THINK ABOUT IT.

These and kindred revelations which are being brought out by the efforts of Col. Alston and other independent men, are doing much to open the eyes of the better class of Democrats to the iniquity of a party which permits the

continuance of such a system. Senator John B. Gordon has already washed his hands of all connection with the lease system, and written to his partners desiring to be freed from the contract which he holds under it; and it is believed that other humane men will follow his example. Meanwhile, however, the principal lessees who are growing rich by the labor of the unfortunate convicts, are fighting tooth and nail to defeat the laudable efforts which are being made to break down the system. They have the leaders of the Democracy at their back, the White League sympathizes with them, is in their control, and, unfortunately for the cause of humanity, there is only too much reason to believe that they will be successful, and that the present prison system of Georgia will continue to disgrace the American people.

It is with no satisfaction that we record these barbarities. While it is not to be believed that the people of Georgia will tolerate these unspeakable enormities, committed under the cover of law, it must be admitted as a feature in Democratic government in the south, Georgia is put forward among the southern states as a model of progress, prosperity and just government. It has what they are pleased to term a Christian and conscientious Governor, and boasts itself of being the "empire state of the south," and yet it would be difficult to find equally disgusting atrocities committed under the guise of law, in any other Christian nation of modern times.

An Old Man Gone.

David Mitchell, an old and respected citizen of this county, died at his home near Boon Station, on the 8th of this month. He was eighty-six years, five months and some days old when he died. He raised a large family of children, seven of whom survive him, and are worthy citizens. His grand-children number fifty-seven, and his great-grandchildren about forty. His aged wife survives, and is now eighty-three years old. This old couple had lived together, as man and wife, in the same neighborhood, for sixty-three years. They were perhaps the oldest couple in the county, and there is now no husband and wife in the county whose marriage dates back so far in the past. Just think of it! They were young people, in the full vigor of life when Jackson's great victory at New Orleans made glad the country. As married people they lived under the administration of every President but Washington, Adams and Jefferson. He was a boy, three years old, when Washington was inaugurated as first President, and she was a baby. Few live so long.

—Admission Gleaner.

The withdrawal of "the troops" from the South was a sad blow to the Bourbons of that section. The presence of the few handful of armed soldiers scattered here and there over half a dozen states furnished them with a never-failing source of complaint. It was meat and drink to them, politically, on all occasions and for all purposes. They went to bed to dream of Bayonet Rule, and awoke to talk of it and plot against it. But the South prospered, despite their grumblings and gloomy forebodings. The state of Louisiana, for example, under the Kellogg regime never defaulted in the payment of the interest on her state debt, as she has since the advent of Nicholas and Home rule. This fact now stares them in the face and constantly presents itself in an argument against the further continuance of the present condition of affairs. The Memphis *Advocate* (Ind. Dem.), viewing the situation from his standpoint, is moved to say that the only change the Bourbons pray for is the restoration of bayonet rule so that they may have something to complain of. It says further:

They grew fat and strong on that nutrient. The substitution of civil law both maddened and paralyzed them. They began to lose their hold on the people whom they had so long deceived and bullied into unquestioned obedience. If they can use the spectre of bayonets to frighten the masses, to whom their reign has been even a greater curse than the bayonets they believe they can be restored to absolute control in the south. Hence they scruple at no misrepresentation in pursuit of their ambition.—*Inter-Ocean*.

To make shoe pegs enough for American use consumes annually 100,000 cords of timber, and to make lucifer matches 300,000 cubic feet of the best pine are required every year. Lasts and boot trees take 500,000 cords of birch, beech and maple, and the handles of tools 500,000 more. The baking of our bricks consumes 2,000,000 cords of wood, or what would cover with forest about 50,000 acres of land. Telegraph poles already up represent 800,000 trees, and their annual repairs consume 300,000 more. The ties of our railroads consume annually thirty years' growth of 75,000 acres, and to fence all our railroads would cost \$45,000,000 with a yearly expenditure of \$15,000,000 for repairs. These are some of the ways which American forests are going. There are others; our packing boxes, for instance, cost in 1874, \$12,000,000, while the timber used each year in making wagons and agricultural implements is valued at more than \$100,000,000.

It is the custom of the Democratic press, when speaking of the party which it represents, to use such phrases as the following: "that party which includes the wealth and intelligence of the country," "the larger and better portion of the southern population," and so on *ad nauseam*. We never hear one of those expressions without being reminded of the self-righteous gentleman spoken of in holy writ, who represented the "wealth and intelligence" of his day, and who in offering up his daily prayer was accustomed to say "God, I thank thee that I am not as other men, or even as this Republican!"—*North State*.

WHAT PEOPLE EAT.

CHEERFUL REVELATIONS BEFORE THE AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION IN BOSTON.

Boston, Jan. 8.—Mr. George T. Angell read a paper before the American Social Science Association here to-day on "Public Health Associations," in which he made some startling assertions about the adulteration of food. He said:

Cayenne pepper is adulterated with red lead, mustard with chromate of lead, curry powder with red lead, vinegar with sulphuric acid, arsenic and corrosive sublimate. It is stated that probably half the vinegar now sold in our cities is rank poison. One of our Boston chemists analyzed 12 packages of pickles, put up by 12 different wholesale dealers, and found copper in 10 of them. Many of our flavoring oils, syrups, jellies, and preserved fruits contain poisons. The adulterations of tea are too numerous to mention. Coffee is not only adulterated, but a patent has been taken out for moulding chicory into the form of coffee berries, and I am told that clay is now moulded, and perhaps flavored with an essence, to represent coffee. Cocoa and chocolate are adulterated with various mineral substances.

Several mills in New England, and probably many elsewhere, are now engaged in grinding white stone into a fine powder for purposes of adulteration. At some of these mills they grind three grades—soda grade, sugar grade, and flour grade. It sells for about half a cent a pound. Flour has been adulterated in England, and probably here, with plaster of Paris, bone dust, sand, clay, chalk, and other articles. I am told that large quantities of damaged and unwholesome grain are ground in with flour, particularly with that kind called Graham Flour. Certainly, hundreds, and probably thousands, of barrels of "terra alba," or white earth, are sold in our cities every year to be mixed with sugars in confectionery and other white substances. I am told by an eminent physician that this tends to produce stone, kidney complaints, and various diseases of the stomach. A Boston chemist tells me that he has found 75 per cent. of "terra alba" in what was sold as cream of tartar used for cooking. A large New York house sells three grades of cream of tartar. A Boston chemist recently analyzed a sample of the best grade, and found 60 per cent. of terra alba in that. Much of our confectionery contains 33 per cent. or more of "terra alba." The coloring matter of confectionery frequently contains lead, mercury, arsenic, and copper. Baking powders are widely sold which contain a large percentage of "terra alba" and alum.

It is not water alone that is mixed with milk. Thousands of gallons, and probably hundreds of thousands, are sold in our cities which have passed through large tins, or vats, in which it has been mixed with various substances. Receipts for the mixture can be bought by new milkmen from old, on payment of the required sum. I am assured, upon what I believe to be reliable authority, that thousands of gallons of so-called milk have been, and probably are, sold in this city, which do not contain one drop of the genuine article. Large quantities of the meats of animals more or less diseased are sold in our markets. Cows in the neighborhood of our large cities are fed upon material which produces a large flow of unwholesome milk. Poultry are fed upon material which produces unwholesome eggs. Meats and fish are made unwholesome, frequently poisonous, by careless and cruel methods of killing. A California chemist recently analyzed many samples of whisky, purchased at different places in San Francisco. He found them adulterated with creosote, salts of copper, alum, and other injurious substances. He states it, in his published report, as his opinion that there is hardly any pure whisky sold in that city. A gentleman recently purchased from a prominent Boston firm a case of pure sherry wine for his sick wife. His wife grew worse. He had the wine analyzed, and found there was not a drop of the juice of the grape in it. An eminent medical gentleman of Boston said to me: "The adulterations of drugs in this country are perfectly abominable." I say that laws should be enacted and enforced prohibiting the manufacture and sale of these poisons and dangerous articles under severe penalties, and compelling the manufacturers and sellers of adulterated articles to tell buyers the precise character of the adulterations.

LITERARY NOTES.

The late Prof. Herbert wrote a book "The Realistic Assumption of Modern Science Examined," which Macmillan & Co., are about to issue.

"Young Mrs. Jardine" is the title of the new story, by the author of John Halifax, Gentleman, to be begun in good words for January.

Lee & Shepard will send out in a week or two Mr. Henry Ballantyne's "Midnight Marches Through Persia," with an introduction by President Seelye, of Amherst College.

A writer in the London *Spectator* says plainly that "Mr. Cook's style, which decidedly rises sometimes to the 'highfalutin' is much against him with English readers."

An American edition of Gladstone's essays is announced by Charles Scribner's Sons. Gleanings of Past years is the title of the forthcoming small volumes, five in number.

The second edition of Dr. Alexander's (the Bishop of Derry's) Bampton lectures for 1876, the witness of the Palms to Christ and Christianity, is greatly enlarged in the notes.

The third volume of Ewell's "Commentary on the prophecies of the old Testament, translated by Rev. J. Frederic Smith, has just appeared from the press of Williams & Norgate, London.

A remarkable cow having fallen into the Catawba river in coldest weather, and not being able to get out on account of the steepness of the bank, staid in the water five days. She kept a clear place for herself by breaking the ice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HENNING & TEEL.
DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, IRON,
Steel, Nails, Axes, Spades, Shovels, Col-
lars, Hammers, Trace Chains, Ploughs, Cast-
ings, Carpenter's Tools, Blacksmith's Bel-
lows, Vices, Anvils, &c., &c., Wagon and Car-
Wheels, Bunn Spokes, Hubs, Axles, Hot
low Ware, Rope, Twine, Knives, Forks,
Spoons, Brushes, Fish Lines, Hooks, Sinkers,
Cotton Seams Twine, Flax, Culling Twine,
Seine Rope, Scales, Beams, Pots, Spiders,
Ovens, Fry Pans, &c.
We invite special attention to our large
and extensive assortment of IRON, selected
expressly for Smiths and Farmers' use, all
of which, and much more, we offer at low-
est prices, at the
New Established
Hardware House of
HENNING & TEEL,
No. 9 Market St.
Wilmington, N. C.
march 1

FOR RENT.
THE STORE AND FIXTURES, including
every thing necessary for carrying on a
good Family Grocery, situated corner Mul-
berry and 6th streets, with bed room 11
desirable, from October 1st. Terms moderate.
Apply on premises or to
sep 22-4f
W. H. GERKEN.

Prescriptions Compounded at
all Hours, Day or Night.
**Fancy Goods and Toilet Arti-
cles.**
C. MUNDS DRUGGIST
OPPOSITE
CITY HALL
WILMINGTON,
N. C.

Wines and Liquors for
Medicinal Use.
march 1-4f

CUTLERY.
JUST RECEIVED
THE BEST QUALITIES OF POCKET
Knives, Razors, Table Knives, Scissors,
Carvers, Saws, &c., and a general variety of
the best HARDWARE. For sale at lowest
prices, at
N. JACOBI'S
Hardware Dept.
dec 21-1y No. 10 South Front street.

ORGANS.
A LARGE LOT OF FINE
REED AND PIPE TOP
ORGANS JUST RECEIVED

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,
NEW ENGLAND ORGANS,
BURDETT ORGANS, and
JUBILEE ORGANS,
For sale at
HEINSBERGER'S
Live Book and Music Store.
may 10-4f

N. GREENWALD.

DEALER IN DOMESTIC AND IMPOR-
TED

CIGARS AND SNUFFS,
North Carolina and Virginia Smo-
king and Chewing Tobacco,
PIPE SMOKERS ARTICLE, &c.

"Indian Girl Cigar Store,"
NO. 26 MARKET STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

PARKER & TAYLOR,

DEALERS IN

Kerosene Oil, Stoves, Metals, Guns,

Lanterns, Fairbank's Scales,

PUMPS, BRASS AND IRON ROSIN
STRAINERS.

DIPPERS AND SKIMMERS.

Manufacturers and wholesale dealers
in

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,

No. 19 FRONT STREET,
JAN 11-1y WILMINGTON, N. C.

HOME MADE CANDIES.

**WARRANTED PURE AND FLAVOR-
ED** with the finest Essential Oils
of Nutmeg, Lemon, Cloves, Peppermint,
Cinnamon, Sassafras, Wintergreen, Aniseed
and Horsemint Herb. A full supply of
Bananas, Oranges and Apples on hand.
S. G. NORTROP'S,
Fruit and Confectionery Store,
march 1

Flour, Sugar, Meat, Molasses.

1000 BLS FLOUR, of various brands.

250 BLS SUGAR, of sundry grades,
150 Boxes MEAT, Hams, Shoulders
Sides, Strips, Bellies,
200 Hnds and BLS MOLASSES.

Call on or order direct from
sep 21-4f
ADRIAN & VOLLERS

RAIL ROADS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 1878.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Sunday Nov. 10th, 1878,
Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad
will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

Daily.
Leave Wilmington, Front Street
Depot at 8:00 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon at 1:40 P. M.
Leave Weldon daily at 3:32 P. M.
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St.
Depot at 8:22 P. M.

NIGHT MAIL AND EXPRESS

TRAIN, Daily
Leave Wilmington, Front Street
Depot at 9:10 P. M.
Arrive at Weldon at 3:52 A. M.
Leave Weldon daily at 2:00 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St.
Depot at 8:15 A. M.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave
Roe's Mount for Tarboro at 5:00 P. M.
daily and Tuesday, Thursday and Satur-
day at 8:00 A. M. Returning, leave Tarboro
at 10:00 A. M. daily, and Monday, Wednes-
day and Friday at 8:30 P. M.

The Day Train makes close connection at
Weldon for all points north via Bay Line,
daily except Sunday, and daily via Rich-
mond and all-rail route.

Night Train makes close connection at
Weldon for all points north via Richmond.

Sleeping Cars attached to all Night
Trains.
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt.
nov 10-4f

Wilmington, Columbia & A.

gusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 11, 1878.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Sunday, Nov. 11th, the fol-
lowing schedule will be run on this
road:

DAY EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAIN

(Daily.)
Leave Wilmington at 8:35 A. M.
Arrive at Florence at 12:35 P. M.
Leave Florence at 4:50 P. M.
Arrive at Wilmington at 8:50 P. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington at 9:42 P. M.
Leave Florence at 1:32 A. M.
Arrive at Columbia at 5:23 A. M.
Leave Columbia at 10:50 P. M.
Leave Florence at 2:37 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington at 6:37 A. M.

This Train will only stop at Florence,
Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion, Florence,
Timmonsville, Sumter and Eastover, be-
tween Wilmington and Columbia.

Through Freight Train Daily except
Sundays.

Leave Wilmington at 11:00 A. M.
Leave at Florence at 7:00 P. M.
Arrive at Columbia at 3:10 A. M.
Leave Columbia at 12:15 A. M.
Leave Florence at 8:00 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington at 4:40 P. M.

Passengers for Augusta and beyond
should take Night Express Train from Wil-
mington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains
for Charleston and Augusta;

JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen. Supt.
nov 10-4f

Carolina Central Rail-
way Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON,

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 19, 1879.

FROM OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, Jan. 17, 1879.

The general excitement which has manifested itself in the city for the past eight or ten days has quietly subsided since the announcement of Merrimon's withdrawal from the Senatorial contest, giving an open gulf to Vance. What prompted this great sacrifice on the part of Merrimon, of course none but the initiated know. Whether it be the tendency of the doubtful gubernatorial chair, or whether he is to be Ransom's successor, or whether overpowered by superior numbers, he thought discretion the better of valor is hard to tell. One thing is certain that in sending Vance to the Senate, they make this state certain for the Republicans in 1880.

It is quite a novel spectacle to see a negro Solicitor prosecuting the high toned wealth and intelligence in the Superior court of Wake. John H. Collins, the Solicitor for this Judicial district is of small stature prominent features, active in movement, has sharp penetrating eyes, is of a dark brown complexion, not unlike the Spaniard, in conducting his prosecution shows much ability in drawing out bottom facts in the examination of witnesses. He is a native of Norfolk V. a., has traveled very extensively, served in the U. S. Navy, and was wounded at the battle of Fort Fisher. He attended school at Lincoln University and graduated at Toronto College in Canada in 1869, he came thence to Halifax North Carolina, and read law under W. P. Solomon, he obtained license to practice law from the Supreme Court of North Carolina at the June term 1874. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and never drinks liquor. The members of the Bar generally, he is said to the credit of the old North State, treat him with courtesy and respect becoming his position.

Since the unification of the Democratic party has been brought about by throwing over to the whole the fat man Merrimon, the Democratic legislature seem to manifest an utter disregard for the rights of the minority and it is fair to presume that their legislation will be characterized by the strictest sort of partizan measures, as evidence in the adoption of rules, one of which gave the Speaker power to decide what resolutions shall be entertained, which called forth the cutting remarks from the irrepressible Josiah Turner, that such proposition could not be entertained even in the day of the Star Chamber when Charles lost his head, or in days of the Rump Congress. It is the work of the ring to subvert and treat with utter disregard the rights of a free people. Josiah occupies the novel position in the House like Butler, he keeps his hat full of bricks and every day he throws one or more. You should see them dodging behind points of order and motions to adjourn &c. There are 13 colored members of the House and three in the Senate, who are generally intelligent and dignified. Among these are some who have occupied these positions before. As Senator Epps of Halifax, who is the senior Republican Senator. He is a studious, attentive and dignified Senator. He has introduced a bill in relation to the establishment of graded schools in townships, etc., also a resolution which made the hair of the Democrats stand on end when it was read, as it was not anticipated. It was as follows: "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives concurring, that a joint committee consisting of 2 on the part of the Senate, and 3 on the part of the House whose duty it shall be to ascertain by investigation whether the provisions of the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been violated in the election held in November last for members of Congress from this state, especially in the 2nd Congressional District." In the House of the old members is John T. Reynolds, who was a Representative of Northampton in 1868-9, and was a county commissioner in 1870. He removed to Halifax and was appointed justice of the peace in 1874, was elected to the House from Halifax in 1876-7, was appointed by that body a justice of the peace, was elected by a large majority in August last. He is on the committee on finance and also the committee on education. He is a fluent speaker, has full command of language, and pays strict attention to legislative duties, and seems to anticipate the wants of his constituents. Wilson Cary representative from Caswell (Old Arch) as he is called, is a kind of life member and the fact that he is now in the House from Caswell, speaks volumes for his wisdom and shrewdness in the management of the political affairs of his county. He is a native of Virginia, received a common school education in Richmond, came to North Carolina during the war, was elected to the constitutional convention of 1868 and the legislature of 1869, and was a commissioner in 1871. He was elected to the House of 1873-4 and the constitutional convention of 1875, was elected to the legislature of 1876-7 and was re-

elected to the Assembly of 1879. He is a school teacher and has a family of 10 living children, has accumulated some property in the county. On the whole the colored people of the state have nothing to be ashamed of in the representation of their race in the present Assembly.

Where are the party leaders, who, when the loaves and fishes were within the "caucus gift" were as thick as "flies in fly time"? They are nowhere to be seen. There is a great demand for a bold fearless leader, who, like Joshua, will lead the Republican host on to victory in 1880. Who shall it be?

I am, truly, Vox.

The Emancipation Anniversary.

BEAUFORT, N. C., January 1, 1876

EDITOR, Wilmington Post.

Dear Sir.—You will please allow a small space in your columns, to speak relative to our celebration on the first day of January 1879, in commemoration of the momentous Emancipation Proclamation. Issued by the immortal Abraham Lincoln, declaring more than four millions of human beings for ever free. Due preparations having been made for the occasion, many anxious hearts were kept in suspense, awaiting the advent of the day, which was ushered in with the ringing of all the church bells of our town, this being the first ceremony, commenced about one hour before sun rise, and continued until the sun had arisen, although our skies were dark with rain clouds, and it raining incessantly, seemed to suggest to a contemplative mind that our anticipations for our door enjoyment, were in vain, but to our gratification the great luminary of heaven, in its oriental splendor and effulgence gradually scattered some of the clouds which had accumulated during the night, and the rain ceased.

At 9 o'clock a. m. Capt. Stephen Turner chief marshal, in full costume with other of his assistants, mounted on horses, appeared on our streets, preceded by the Kinston brass band, directing persons to Washburne seminary, where our procession was to be formed. On arriving at the seminary, we found a vast concourse of citizens of Character, and adjacent counties, awaiting the formation of the procession.

The procession was formed at 10 o'clock a. m. in the following order: 1st chief marshal; first and second assistant; second, the Kinston brass band; J. A. Phillips leader; third, Mr. John Ward, bearing banners of the Lodge of United Brothers; fourth, members of the Atlantic Lodge U. B. C. in full regalia, two abreast; fifth, Mr. Cesar Parker, Jr. President of the day, and the Vice-Presidents, sixth, citizens on foot, two abreast with flags, and banners, waving to the breeze. It is due to say that a more respectable procession never appeared on our streets, and after parading through all the principal streets of the town, the procession was halted in front of our public stand erected for the occasion, on a vacant lot belonging to Mr. Duncan and Davis, fronting Turner and south sts.

Upon arriving at our stand, we were honored with the presence of a large and jubilant assembly of our ladies. John A. Norwood, chairman of the committee of arrangements directed the band, with the President, and other officers to their seats on the stand, while John C. Dancy, Wm. C. Scott, and Geo. H. White Esqrs. orators of the day in waiting at S. A. Blount's residence, were conveyed to the stand in carriages under supervision of the chief marshal. Mr. Cesar Parker, Jr. did himself much credit in the very appropriate remarks with which he opened the ceremonies; after music by the band, Rev. A. W. Allison, grand chaplain introduced the Rev. Jerry Fisher, who supplicated the throne of grace in behalf of our once oppressed race, asking the favor of the Almighty God upon all without respect to race, color or previous condition of servitude at the conclusion of which Mr. Isaac J. Yanna and others favored us with some good soul stirring vocal music. The emancipation proclamation was then read by our esteemed young citizen Mr. Hubbard Bell, who reflected much credit upon himself in the very clear and distinct manner in which he read the proclamation. Mr. Wm. H. Scott of Wood Bridge N. C. being introduced amid loud applause made an address of an hour's length showing the damaging effect which slavery had upon our race and the general advantages accorded any free people. His address was a good one and to the point, Mr. Scott is but a young man destined to accomplish much good among our people wherever he may go. Our young fellow citizen, and grand secretary of the G. L. of I. O. of G. T. of North Carolina, and a resident of Tarboro, N. C., John C. Dancy, Esq., having been invited to deliver an oration on the occasion, was next introduced by S. A. Blount. Mr. Dancy's abilities as a speaker are too well known for any comment from me. Suffice it to say his oration was delivered amid great applause in a clear, logical, and forcible manner, and it is admitted by all who heard him to be in the highest sense appropriate to the occasion; his language being very eloquent and impressive. Mr. Dancy is a young man, but twenty-two years of age, and I know of no one who has made himself more proficient in the acquirement of knowledge. If he continues to progress in the future as in the past, he will shed a lustrous beam upon himself and race. His oration will appear in print. Prof. Geo. H. White, the last, but not least, of the speakers, was introduced amid loud applause. His very appearance seemed to beam for the rhetorical magnitude and we all were highly edified and instructed from the very eloquent and telling speech which he favored us with; and I know that if any of our citizens had taken to themselves the idea of imagination, they have abandoned it after hearing his telling speech. He resides in the city of Newbern, and since he has taken his departure from Beaufort I learn that he passed a first-class examination, and has been licensed by our Supreme Court to practice law in the courts of our state. We wish him every imaginable success attending those of his profession. After he had concluded his address the procession re-formed and marched through some of the principal streets, thence to the seminary, where the participants were willing to scatter homeward and satisfy their appetites and prepare for the

concluding exercises at night in Washburne Seminary. I cannot forget to mention the very kind attention given our speakers, and the occasion generally by the white citizens of our town and county, some of whom loaned their horses, luggies, etc., and rendered other kindnesses to us; they have our thanks and we will ever cherish the memory of the kind acts with gratitude. It is due the members of the Kinston band, to say their part was well performed, being but young in their organization, displayed much ability in musical tact, and will always receive a cordial welcome when they choose to come down by the seaside.

Long before the hour of 7 o'clock p. m., the main hall of Washburn Seminary, was crowded to its utmost capacity, many of our white fellow-citizens being present. According to our published programme John A. Norwood, Esq., was to conclude the celebration with a concert and exhibition by the children of our town; as he takes pleasure in the advancement of children in every respect it is unnecessary to say that he deserves, and has the thanks of all for the very rich manner in which we were entertained, with singing, speeches, recitations, dialogues, etc., the exercises throughout being very creditable indeed. Messrs. Dancy, White and Scott were again loudly called for who responded in short but appropriate remarks mostly in compliment to the proficiency of the children. Our attention was next attracted by a festival table spread in the rear of the hall loaded with all that was nice and suitable, all present taking to themselves the pleasure of justifying the appetite. The ladies in charge of said table have much credit for the tasty style in which they prepared it. Thus our anniversary passed off and its many participants felt greatly encouraged and will try and carry out our next anniversary on a much more grand and commendable scale. S. A. BLOUNT.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning, will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for ten cents. Three doses will relieve you.

A remarkable cow having fallen into the Catawba river in coldest weather, and not being able to get out on account of the steepness of the bank, staid in the water five days. She kept a clear place for herself by breaking the ice.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

Jan. 11

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 26 1/2 cents bid, with sales reported later in the day of 225 casks at 26 1/2 cents per gallon for country packages, closing quiet.

ROSIN.—The market was quoted firm at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained and \$1 20 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 500 bbls Strained and 500 do Good Strained at quotations.

TAR.—Market steady, at \$1 60 per bbl, with sales of receipts at that price.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market opened steady the receipts of the day, selling at the following figures: \$1 25 for Hard and \$1 85 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened quiet and dull, with a declining tendency. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary, 7 1/2 " " lb
Good Ordinary, 7 3/4 " " " "
Low Middling, 8 " " " "
Good Middling, 8 1/2 " " " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 498 bales
Spirits turpentine, 266 casks
Rosin, 2,085 bbls
Tar, 137 bbls
Crude turpentine, 132 bbls

Jan. 12.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market for this article was steady at 26 1/2 cents per gallon for country packages, with sales reported of 200 casks at that price, being a decline of 1 cent, closing quiet.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained and \$1 20 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 1000 bbls Strained and Good Strained at \$1 20 per bbl.

TAR.—The market opened steady the receipts of the day being disposed of at \$1 60 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 25 for Hard and \$1 85 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened steady, with sales reported of 300 bales on a basis of 8 1/2 cents per lb for Middling, closing quiet. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary, 7 1/2 " " lb
Good Ordinary, 7 3/4 " " " "
Low Middling, 8 " " " "
Middling, 8 1/2 " " " "
Good Middling, 8 3/4 " " " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 454 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 121 casks
Rosin, 690 bbls
Tar, 73 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 525 bbls

Jan. 14.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 26 1/2 cents per gallon for country packages, with sales of 335 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained and \$1 20 for Good Strained with sales reported of 2,000 bbls Good Strained at that price.

TAR.—Market for this article is firm, with sales reported at \$1 60 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 25 for Hard and \$1 85 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article closed firm on a basis of 8 1/2 cents for Low Middling and 8 1/4 cents for Middling. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary, 7 1/2 " " lb
Good Ordinary, 7 3/4 " " " "
Low Middling, 8 " " " "
Middling, 8 1/2 " " " "
Good Middling, 8 3/4 " " " "

RECEIPTS.

Jotton, 1032 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 119 casks
Rosin, 964 bbls
Tar, 81 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 232 bbls

Jan. 15.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was easy at 27 cents per gallon for country packages with sales of 264 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, \$1 20 for Good Strained, with small sales at quotations.

TAR.—Market steady and unchanged the receipts of the day being disposed of at \$1 60 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 25 for Hard and \$1 85 Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market opened and closed dull. We hear of sales of 3g bales at the following official quotations:

Ordinary, 7 1/2 " " lb
Good Ordinary, 7 3/4 " " " "
Low Middling, 7 5/16 " " " "
Middling, 8 5/16 " " " "
Good Middling, 8 " " " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 1632 bales
Spirits turpentine, 473 casks
Rosin, 2,988 bbls
Tar, 354
Crude turpentine, 845

Jan. 16.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 28 cents per gallon for country packages. Also sales of 75 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, \$1 20 for Good Strained. We can hear of no sales reported.

TAR.—Market firm and unchanged, the receipts of the day being disposed of at \$1 35 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with the usual deduction of one-fifth on the latter, and \$2 00 for Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was firm and nominally unchanged. The sales of the day amounted to 18 bales, at the following quotations:

Ordinary, 7 1/2 " " lb
Good Ordinary, 7 3/4 " " " "
Low Middling, 8 " " " "
Middling, 8 1/2 " " " "
Good Middling, 8 3/4 " " " "

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 28 cents per gallon for country packages, at which price 75 casks changed hands.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at \$1 30 for Strained and \$1 82 1/2 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 500 bbls at quotations.

TAR.—Market steady and unchanged at \$1 40 per bbl, at which the receipts of the day were sold.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with the usual deduction of one-fifth on the latter, and \$2 00 for Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article was quiet and closed somewhat easier at yesterday's quotations. We hear of sales of 20 bales as follows:—5 bales at 8 1/2 cts, 5 do at 9 cts, 9 do at 9 1/2 cts, 1 do 9 3/4 cts per lb. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary, 7 1/2 " " lb
Good Ordinary, 7 3/4 " " " "
Low Middling, 8 " " " "
Middling, 8 1/2 " " " "
Good Middling, 8 3/4 " " " "

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. L. RUSSELL.

Attorney at Law.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office at residence, second and Third streets.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else Capital not required, we will start you. \$12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO. Augusta, Maine. apl 19-ly

H. D. GILBERT'S BAKERY.

WHERE YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND

good fresh BREAD, CAKES of all kinds,

and of best material. Also fresh homemade

CANDY. H. D. GILBERT, Proprietor,

dec 21-ly 28 South Front Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

READ.

We stood at an open window
Leaning far over the sill,
And if something hadn't happened
We might have stood there still;
But we reached for a banging shutter
In a blinding northeast breeze,
Our friends will have to be invited
To join in the obscures.

IF WE COULD ONLY HAVE KNOWN
what a storm was brewing (in a capod)
and how far off that shutter was, we should
never have ventured our head outside of
that window; but it is too late for regrets
now; we are "out of us" et, completely
squelched, have been sat upon, and our
friends and the public generally are re-
spectfully invited to attend the obscures on

SATURDAY NEXT.

and we stake our reputation on it's being
the grandest funeral they ever witnessed.

As he slips he slides, and every time he
slides he slips up most woefully. We leave
our "kind friends" to find out the meaning
of the above, and while they are doing so
we will ask the following questions:

Hav'n't we the ugliest and dirtiest store in
the State?

Hav'n't we the poorest stock of goods in
Wilmington?

Hav'n't we made prices much higher since
we commenced?

Hav'n't we been very unaccommodating
and impolite to you?

Hav'n't we charged you for all the goods
delivered?

Hav'n't we made a great many mistakes
and refused to correct them when our atten-
tion was called thereto?

All of our friends who answer "yes" to
the above questions will please not buy from
us any more. Respectfully and truly,

P. L. BRIDGERS & CO.

In glancing over last Sunday's paper we
regretted to notice the tact acknowledgment
from some of our brother grocers that
we had taken away part of their trade, and
making an appeal to the others not to leave
us, we regret this exceedingly, especially
as they were so kind and considerate
about our coming to grief, but suppose, as
we have determined to do this

LARGEST RETAIL GROCERY BUSINESS

ever done in Wilmington, we will in the
future keep a larger stock, and tender
hearted, and CUT DOWN PRICES a little
more.

THE BLOODY CHASM HAS BEEN BRIDGED OVER.

THE LITTLE JOKERS are not quite gone.

A fine line of TOILET SOAPS re-
ceived to-day, very low down.

THE OLD CAPE FEAR is flourishing
and MARTELLE swimming.

We have been over and smoked that
"Cigar of Peace," (a fine Havana it was, but
still think it was a poor policy to stop
the sale of our original articles, these
tossing the papers with our fine literary
productions, as they have the tendency to
keep prices very low, which we, of course,
with all other good grocers, desire, only
want enough left to pay for clerk's hire,
store rent and taxes.

NOT PURITANICAL.

Although opposed to the drinking of
Liquors, P. L. BRIDGERS & CO. are not
puritanical enough to refuse to sell them,
as they think no FIRST CLASS GROCERY
STORE can afford to be without; but they
promise the ladies that they would never
out of the very low, which we, of course,
with all other good grocers, desire, only
want enough left to pay for clerk's hire,
store rent and taxes.

BUMGARDNER,

STUART'S DEW and

DURHAM OLD RYE

received this week.

TRY OUR BUTTER AND LARD!

The purest, oldest, and best CORN
WHISKEY in the State, to be
bought only at

P. L. BRIDGERS & CO'S.

P. S.—We feel highly flattered at the no-
tice taken of our advertisements, especially
by a fellow grocer, who was not surprised
at the absence of our usual Sunday morning
ad, on account of one of our friends having
gone to New York Saturday night.
dec 15 P. L. B. & CO.

NOTICE.

A FULL LINE OF DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Chemicals, Fancy Articles, Toilet Soaps, &c.,
at the lowest cash prices.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

In great variety.

The utmost care and personal attention
given to preparing prescriptions, at

BURBANK'S Pharmacy,

dec 21-ly cor. Front and Princess sts

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH.

For Only \$3 Each.

A BANKRUPT STOCK OF WATCHES.

Warranted for One Year.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH.